

12. *DRYOSCOPIUS HAMATUS*, n. sp. *Supra niger, nitore nonnullo chalybeo; uropygii plumis longis, sericeis, albis; subtus albus; subalaribus et subcaudalibus albis; tectricibus alarum et remigibus, primo et secundo exceptis, albo limbatis; rostro gracili, valde compresso, maxillæ apice uncinato, nigro; pedibus nigris.*

Long. circa 5'' 10''', rostr. a fr. 8''', al. 3'', caud. 2½'', tars. 10'''.

13. *ESTRELLA PHŒNICOTIS*, Sw.

14. *ESTRELLA MINIMA*, Vieill. (mutilated skin, the head wanting).

15. *SPERMESTES CUCULLATA*, Sw.

16. *EUPLECTES FLAVICEPS*, Sw.

17. *VIDUA PARADISEA* (L.).

18. *VIDUA MACROURA* (Gm.).

19. *VIDUA EQUES*, n. sp. (Pl. XV.) *Minor, nigra; macula scapulari majuscula, rufo-cinnamomea; subtus late nigro-marginata; margine axillari flavo-rufescente; subalaribus albis; remigibus omnibus basi niveis, speculum alarem formantibus; rostro margaritaceo, basi supra et infra plumbeo; pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 6½'', rostr. a fr. 6''', al. 2'' 9''', caud. 3'' 6''', tars. 9'''.

This fine and apparently undescribed species belongs to the division *Urobrachya*. It is one of the smallest of the whole group, and appears to be nearly related to the *U. albonotata* of Cassin, which, however, has the scapular spot of a pure rich yellow.

20. *TRERON NUDIROSTRIS* (Sw.).

21. *COLUMBA GUINEA*, Linn.

22. *DENDROCYGNA VIDUATA* (Linn.).

2. DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVERAL NEW SPECIES OF WORMS BELONGING TO THE ANNELIDA ERRANTIA AND SEDENTARIA OR TUBICOLA OF MILNE-EDWARDS. BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S.

The following very interesting species of Annelides were collected by Mr. Lord, during the time he was engaged as naturalist on the N.W. American Boundary Commission. They appear to me to be undescribed. They will be figured in the forthcoming report of the labours of the commission.

1. *LEPIDONOTUS INSIGNIS*, Baird.

This is a very fine species of the genus *Lepidonotus*. It is rather more than 3 inches long, and is nearly ½ an inch in breadth, exclusive of the setæ of the feet. On the upper surface, the body is of a whitish colour, marbled with black. The sides, which are covered by

the elytra, are white, and a broad black line runs down the centre of the dorsum throughout its whole length. The feet are encircled with fine black circular lines. The elytra, eighteen pairs in number, are oval, white, with black dots on the outer sides and centre, and they are marked with a black semicircular patch on the inner edge. They do not overlap each other, except near the head. On the body of the animal they are wide apart, leaving the centre of the back exposed. The under surface is of a bluish-black colour, with a narrow white line running down the centre. The proboscis is large and wrinkled, and the jaws are of a reddish-brown colour. The antennæ are five in number, the central one being nearly three times as long as the external pair, and of a pure white colour; the internal and external pairs white, ringed with black. The feet are very prominent, strong, rounded, conical, and armed with seven or eight stout brown bristles. The second branch is extremely small, and sends off two or three very small white setæ. The superior cirrus is tolerably long and sharp-pointed; it is pedunculated, the peduncle being stout, conical, and of a deep black colour. The inferior cirrus is short, conical, and sharp-pointed. The last segment of the body is terminated by two tolerably stout, but not long, cirri.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

2. LEPIDONOTUS LORDI, Baird.

This species is about 3 inches long, and rather more than one-third of an inch in diameter at the broadest part of the body. It tapers gradually from the head to the tail, which is only about $\frac{2}{16}$ ths of an inch broad. The colour is of a light brown, a broad line of a much darker brown running along the whole length of the centre of the back. On the under surface, a groove runs down the centre of the body throughout its whole length. The elytra are thirty-five pairs in number, thin, membranous, and of a light-brown colour. The two first overlap each other slightly in the middle; but, for the rest of its length, the centre of the back is uncovered. The antennæ are five in number, the central one short, of much the same length as the internal ones; the two external the longest, white, with a bright black ring round the upper part, but leaving the point white, which is acute at the apex. The feet are tolerably stout, and the two divisions are both furnished with sharp, but curved, pointed bristles. The superior cirri are white and of a moderate length; the inferior ones very short.

A good many specimens of this species were taken, and they were all found nestling under the shell, and occasionally coiling themselves under the foot, of the animal of *Fissurella cratitia*.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

3. LEPIDONOTUS GRUBEI, Baird.

This species is about 2 inches long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad. The body underneath is of a uniform brown colour; above it is whitish, mottled with black. The elytra are eighteen pairs in number, nearly round, rough, with small tubercles, edged by a slightly raised margin,

and mottled with black and white. They do not meet each other in the centre, but leave a portion of the back uncovered. The superior cirri are rather long, blunt-pointed, pedunculated, marked with a black spot at the base, where they issue from the peduncle, and are ringed with black a little distance from the extremity. The inferior cirri are short and acute-pointed. The feet are broad, and the bristles of both branches are stout, of a bright brown colour, and toothed on one edge near the extremity. The antennæ are five in number, and are all short and nearly of equal length.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

4. LEPIDONOTUS FRAGILIS, Baird.

This species, owing to its brittle character, is in too bad a state to describe accurately. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches long, and is rather narrow. The scales or elytra appear to be very thin and membranous; but as they are deciduous, it is difficult to ascertain the number, especially as the worm is broken into several pieces. The superior cirri are stout and club-shaped at the tip. There appear to be no ventral cirri on the feet, and the superior cirri become nearly obsolete on the lower half of the body.

It was found by Mr. Lord adhering to a starfish; "but," he says, "it is next to impossible to obtain one perfect, as they break themselves to pieces on the slightest touch, or however carefully killed." In this respect it resembles a species of Annelide belonging to the group of vermiform Aphrodisians, described by Risso as occurring in the Mediterranean, under the name of *Eumolpe fragilis*.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

5. NEREIS FOLIATA, Baird.

This Nereid is of a dark grey colour above, and of a lighter hue underneath, somewhat iridescent. It is 15 inches in length, and at the broadest part is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth. It tapers gradually towards the tail, which terminates in two short, blunt, caudal styles. The first or occipital segment of the body is about twice the length of the second. The tentacular cirri are unequal, and vary in length: in the largest and best-developed specimen the longest are only about as long as the first two segments; while in another specimen, nearly of the same size, they are nearly equal in length to the first four segments, and in one or two small specimens, not a third the length of the two just mentioned, these cirri are equal in length to at least eleven of the first segments of the body. The shorter ones are only about half the length of the first segment of the body. The feet are well developed, the superior branchial appendages are large and in the form of a leaf, giving the animal at first sight the appearance of a species of *Phyllodon*. The antennæ are shorter than the palpi, which are strong and conical in shape.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

This species approaches very nearly to *Nereis virens* of Sars, from Newfoundland (*vide* Middendorf, Sibirische Reise, Annul. 6, tab. i. figs. 2-6).

6. NEREIS BICANALICULATA, Baird.

This is rather a small species, about 2 inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines in breadth. It is of a dull white colour, and is remarkable for having a channel running down both the dorsal and ventral sides. The channel on the dorsal surface is rather deep, commencing from the eleventh ring, and continues to the tail; the channel itself is quite smooth, the divisions or rings of the body not showing on its surface. On the ventral surface the channel shows marks of the divisions or rings into which the body is divided. The head is small, the antennæ about equal in length to the palpi, and the tentacular cirrhi are equal to about five or six rings of the body. The upper portion of the body is rounded, and not channeled; and the tail terminates in a round, blunt knob, without caudal filaments. The feet are rather small, but are rendered unusually distinct from the peculiar manner in which the rings or divisions of the body are interrupted by the channel running along the centre of the body. It tapers very gradually, and almost imperceptibly for some time, from the head to the tail.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

7. GLYCERA CORRUGATA, Baird.

This Annelide is about 4 inches in length, exclusive of the proboscis, which, when exerted, is $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch long, and is about 3 lines in breadth; the proboscis is 4 lines at its greatest diameter. The head is rather short and conical, and strongly ringed. The antennæ are somewhat broad. The feet are broad, composed of two lobes, and are destitute of branchial filaments. The bristles are jointed, and the setæ straight and sharp. The segments of the body are very numerous, composed of a double ring, the one on which the feet are set being the narrower of the two and raised; while the whole surface of the body, especially on the upper side, is densely, though not very strongly, corrugated throughout its whole length. The proboscis is densely scabrous, and covered with very short dark-coloured bristles. The body tapers to a narrow point posteriorly, and terminates in a loosely connected short lobe, armed at the extremity with a slightly curved, horny, sharp-pointed claw.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

8. SABELLARIA SAXICAVA, Baird.

This Worm lives in the rock. The tube in which it lodges is solitary, and is evidently hollowed out of the solid (though not a very hard) rock by itself, and appears to be quite round.

The thoracic portion of the body is round; the abdominal flattened, with an impressed line running down through its whole length. The head is surmounted by an opercular disk composed of two rows of stout, dissimilar bristles (*paleæ*). The inner row consists of about ten stout, cylindrical, sharp-pointed bristles of a dark horn-colour, gradually increasing in size from the dorsal margin towards the ventral. The outer row consists of about eighteen bristles, not so stout, flattened, and finely denticulated on both sides for about half the

length. The postoccipital segment of the body is long, of a dark colour, somewhat wrinkled, and marked with three or four fleshy tubercles, on each side. The thoracic feet are three pairs, and are broad, but short. As only one specimen was found, it was thought unadvisable to dissect the whole worm out; in consequence of which the extremity has not been seen. I am unable to say whether it terminates in a caudal appendage or not.

The length of the exposed portion of the worm is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the breadth about 2 lines. Probably the part enclosed in the tube may be of about equal length.

Hab. Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island (*Mus. Brit.*).

3. ON THE GENERA AND SPECIES OF FOSSARIDÆ FOUND IN JAPAN. BY ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S., ETC.

Of all the different forms peculiar to this little group, the animal of *Fossar* only has been examined. It is distinguished from that of *Littorina* and *Trichotropis* by the possession of two frontal intertentacular lobes. In this respect it resembles that of the Trochidæ; but the sides of the foot and the operculigerous lobe are simple. In the 'Annals' for 1860 I suggested therefore the creation of a family Fossaridæ to include the genera *Fossar* and *Isapis*, to which I added *Conradia* and *Couthouyia*, two new forms from the Sea of Japan. I now add descriptions of *Cithna* and *Gottoina*, also new types from the shores of the same archipelago. The species of *Fossar* which I named *F. japonicus* I find identical with *F. costatus*, Brocc., which inhabits the Mediterranean.

Genus 1. FOSSAR, Adanson.

1. FOSSAR COSTATUS, Brocc.

Nerita costata, Brocc. p. 300, t. 11. f. 11.

Delphinula costata, Bron.

Purpura costata, Sow.

Sigaretus costatus, Serres.

Fossarus tornatilis, Gould, Otia, p. 110.

Fossar japonicus, A. Ad. Annals, 1861.

Hab. Seto-Uchi; Kuro-Sima; Tsu-Sima.

2. FOSSAR TROCHLEARIS, A. Ad. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1853, p. 187.

Hab. O-Sima.

3. FOSSAR FENESTRATUS, A. Ad.

F. testa neritoidea, solida, alba, anguste umbilicata, spira obtusa, anfractu ultimo permagno, anfractibus cingulis quatuor elevatis transversis et costis longitudinalibus validis late clathratis; apertura semiovata; labio recto; labro margine valde crenato.

Hab. O-Sima.

A solid Neritoid species, with the spire obtuse, and the whorls very coarsely clathrate.